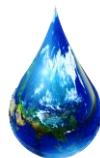


EDEN



Eden Environmental Citizen's Group, LLC

November 26, 2019

Via US Mail, Certified USPS Tracking No. 9407 1118 9956 1389 7583 22

Patrick Gilliam
Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd.
1492 Churchill Downs
Woodland, CA 95776

Via US Mail

CT Corporation System
Agent for Service
Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd.
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Via US Mail and Email

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Dorsey & Whitney LLP
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Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2176

Re: FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL 60-Day Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act")

2151 Salvio Street #A2-319
Telephone: 925-732-0960
Website:

Concord, CA 94520



Email: edenenvcitizens@gmail.com
edenenvironmental.org

To Officers, Directors, Operators, Parent and Subsidiary Companies, Property Owners/Landlords, and/or Facility Managers of Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd:

This Notice supplements the 60-day Notice of Intent to Sue issued on July 18, 2019 in this matter; and is being sent to you on behalf of Eden Environmental Citizen's Group, LLC ("EDEN") to give legal notice that EDEN intends to file a First Amended Complaint in its civil action filed on September 22, 2019 in federal District Court (Eastern District of California, Case No. 2:19-cv-01922 JAM), against Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd. ("Discharger"), Amar S. Doman and James Code, for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act ("CWA" or "Act") 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, that EDEN believes are occurring at the Woodland Wood Preservers facility located at 1492 Churchill Downs in Woodland, California ("the Facility" or "the site").

EDEN is an environmental citizen's group established under the laws of the State of California to protect, enhance, and assist in the restoration of all rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, vernal pools, and tributaries of California, for the benefit of its ecosystems and communities.

As discussed below, the Facility's discharges of pollutants degrade water quality and harm aquatic life in the Facility's Receiving Waters, which are waters of the United States and described in Section II.B, below. EDEN has members throughout California. Some of EDEN's members live, work, and/or recreate near the Receiving Waters and use and enjoy the Receiving Waters for surfing, kayaking, camping, fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, cycling, bird watching, picnicking, viewing wildlife, and/or engaging in scientific study.

At least one of EDEN's current members has standing to bring suit against Woodland Wood Preservers, as the unlawful discharge of pollutants from the Facility as alleged herein has had an adverse effect particular to him or her and has resulted in actual harm to the specific EDEN member(s).

Further, the Facility's discharges of polluted storm water and non-storm water are ongoing and continuous. As a result, the interests of certain individual EDEN members have been, are being, and will continue to be adversely affected by the failure of Woodland Wood Preservers to comply with the General Permit and the Clean Water Act.

CWA section 505(b) requires that sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of a civil action under CWA section 505(a), a citizen must give notice of intent to file suit. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b). Notice must be given to the alleged violator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the State in which the violations occur.

As required by CWA section 505(b), this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit provides notice to the Discharger of the violations which have occurred and continue to occur at the Facility. After the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of this Notice of Violation and

Intent to File Suit, EDEN intends to file suit in federal court against the Discharger under CWA section 505(a) for the violations described more fully below.

I. THE SPECIFIC STANDARD, LIMITATION, OR ORDER VIOLATED

EDEN's investigation of the Facility has uncovered significant, ongoing, and continuous violations of the CWA and the General Industrial Storm Water Permit issued by the State of California (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 [State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB")] Water Quality Order No. 92-12-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 97-03-DWQ ("1997 Permit") and by Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ ("2015 Permit") (collectively, the "General Permit").

Information available to EDEN, including documents obtained from California EPA's online Storm Water Multiple Application and Reporting Tracking System ("SMARTS"), indicates that on or around **October 9, 2019**, Central Valley Regional Water Board processed an application from Woodland Wood Preservers' for standard NOI General Permit coverage and assigned Woodland Wood Preservers Waste Discharger Identification number ("WDID") 5S57I028380.

As more fully described in Section III, below, EDEN alleges that in its operations of the Facility, Woodland Wood Preservers has committed ongoing violations of the substantive and procedural requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, California Water Code §13377; the General Permit, the Regional Water Board Basin Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR) 40 C.F.R. § 131.38, and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, § 64431.

II. THE LOCATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

A. The Facility

The location of the point sources from which the pollutants identified in this Notice are discharged in violation of the CWA is Woodland Wood Preservers' permanent facility address of 1492 Churchill Downs in Woodland, California.

Woodland Wood Preservers Facility is a wood preserving facility. Facility operations are covered under Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) 2491.

Based on the EPA's Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet for Sector A – Timber Products Facilities, polluted discharges from operations at the Facility contain bark and wood debris, total suspended solids (TSS), **arsenic, copper**, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD, and oil and grease ("O&G")). Many of these pollutants are on the list of chemicals published by the State of California as known to cause cancer, birth defects, and/or developmental or reproductive harm.

In addition, Woodland Wood Preservers utilizes large amounts of boron and other wood treating chemicals in its operations.

Information available to EDEN indicates that the Facility's industrial activities and associated materials are exposed to storm water, and that each of the substances listed on the EPA's Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet is a potential source of pollutants at the Facility.

B. The Affected Receiving Waters

The Facility discharges to Cache Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River ("Receiving Waters").

The Sacramento River is a water of the United States. The CWA requires that water bodies such as the Sacramento River meet water quality objectives that protect specific "beneficial uses." The Central Valley Regional Water Board has issued its *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* ("Basin Plan") to delineate those water quality objectives.

The Basin Plan identifies the "Beneficial Uses" of water bodies in the region. The Beneficial Uses for the Receiving Waters downstream of the Facility include: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Process Supply (PRO), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Navigation (NAV), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Migration (MIGR), and Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN).

A water body is impaired pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), when its Beneficial Uses are not being achieved due to the presence of one or more pollutants. Cache Creek is impaired for Mercury and Boron.

Polluted storm water and non-storm water discharges from industrial facilities, such as the Facility, contribute to the further degradation of already impaired surface waters, and harm aquatic dependent wildlife.

III. VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND GENERAL PERMIT

A. Late Application For NPDES Coverage

The CWA prohibits storm water discharges without a permit. 33 U.S.C. § 1342; 40 C.F.R. § 122.26. The General Permit regulates operators of facilities subject to coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit, as these operators discharge storm water associated with specific industrial activities identified by both industrial activity and SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes in Attachment A of the Permit.

Woodland Wood Preservers' primary industrial activity is listed on Attachment A as an industrial activity subject to NPDES coverage. Thus, the Facility was required to be covered under the Permit in order to operate its business, pursuant to Section I.Q of the Permit.

According to California Secretary of State records, Woodland Wood Preservers, formerly known as Western Wood Treating, commenced its operations at the site on or before November 10, 2006. CanWel Building Materials Group, Ltd. acquired Western Wood Treating, Inc. on December 3, 2018, according to CanWel's Audited Public Financial Statements. Thereafter, CanWel registered Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd. with the California Secretary of State on December 6, 2018.

Section XXI.R of the General Permit provides that: "Coverage under this General Permit is non-transferrable. When operation of the facility has been transferred to another entity, or a facility is relocated, new Permit Registration Documents ("PRDs") for NOI and NEC coverage must be certified and submitted via SMARTS **prior to the transfer.**"

Furthermore, pursuant to Section II.C.2 of the General Permit: "When ownership changes, the prior Discharger (seller) must inform the new Discharger (buyer) of the General Permit applications and regulatory coverage requirements. The new Discharger must certify and submit new PRDs via SMARTS to obtain coverage under this General Permit."

Pursuant to Section II.B.5 of the General Permit, "New Dischargers registering for NOI coverage on or after July 1, 2015 shall certify and submit PRDs via SMARTS **at least seven (7) days prior to commencement of industrial activities.**"

Although it began operations at the facility on December 3, 2018, Woodland Wood Preservers did not in fact receive General Permit coverage until **October 9, 2019**. Thus, between at least December 3, 2018 and October 9, 2019, the Facility operated without NDPEs Permit coverage. During that time, the Facility did not comply with any of the terms of the Permit, including implementing Best Management Practices, collecting and analyzing storm water runoff for pollution parameters, preparing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, or filing Annual Reports.

Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Water Code, is grounds for enforcement action against the Facility and is further a violation of Sections I, II.B.1.b and XXI.A of the General Permit.

B. Submittal of False PRDs/Ineligibility For NPDES Coverage

Section XXI.L of the General Permit provides as follows:

L. Certification

Any person signing, certifying, and submitting Permit Registration Documents ("PRDs") under Section XXI.K above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all Attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Further, Section XXI.N of the General Permit provides as follows:

N. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Clean Water Act section 309(c)(4) provides that any person that knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

On September 17, 2019, Woodland Wood Preservers submitted Permit Registration Documents to the Central Valley Regional Water Board which included an NOI Application, supplemental 303(d) listing information and a SWPPP.

The Facility's PRDs, submitted by its Legally Responsible Person ("LRP") Patrick Gilliam, contained objectively false information. Specifically, the documents indicated that (1) treated wood/lumber was not stored outside at the Site; (2) the facility had eliminated all potential exposure to stormwater of its wood treating chemical pollutants (including Boron/Borate); (3) Outfall SW-1 is not associated with industrial activities; and (4) Outfall SW-1 does not produce a discharge. EDEN contends that all four of these claims are patently false.

Mr. Gilliam's certification and submission of the PRDs to the State Water Board were false and fraudulent for the reasons stated above. EDEN contends that if true and correct PRDs would have been submitted to the Regional Water Board, Woodland Wood Preservers' NOI application would have been denied, due to its use of Boron/Borate at the Facility and the fact that Cache Creek is on the 303(d) listing as being impaired for Boron. The General Permit disallows new dischargers NOI permit coverage under these circumstances.

C. Deficient/Invalid SWPPP and/or Site Map

Woodland Wood Preservers Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") and Site Map prepared on September 17, 2019, for the Facility are both inadequate and fail to comply with the requirements of the General Permit as specified in Section X of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, as follows:

- (a) The Site Map does not include the minimum required components for Site Maps as indicated in Section X.E of the General Permit. Specifically, the Site Map fails to include the following:
 - 1) accurate and adequate depiction of storm water drainage areas within the facility boundary and portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas;
 - 2) flow direction of each drainage area;
 - 3) locations and descriptions of structural control measures that affect industrial storm water discharges, authorized NSWDS and/or run-on;
 - 4) locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where identified significant spills or leaks have occurred;
 - 5) accurate and exhaustive list of all areas of industrial activity subject to the General Permit.
- (b) The SWPPP fails to include an accurate and exhaustive discussion of the **Industrial Materials** handled at the facility, including the locations where the materials are stored, received, shipped and handled, and the quantities and handling frequency of the Industrial Materials (Sections X.A.3, X.F, X.G.1.a).

Specifically, Section 3.3-Industrial Materials, indicates that Table 1 provides an all-inclusive list of industrial materials handled at the facility. However, Table 1 lists "Wood Treatment Solutions and Concentrates", which is a category of Industrial Materials, and does not describe or list each specific solution and concentrate and their associated chemical constituents.

- (c) The SWPPP fails to discuss in detail **Facility operations and all industrial processes** at the facility, including manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, and any other activities related to each industrial process; and the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of industrial materials used in or resulting from the process. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity are also required to be identified and described. (X.G.1.a);
- (d) The SWPPP fails to include an adequate description of **Potential Pollutant Sources** and narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources, including Industrial Processes, Material Handling and Storage Areas, Dust and Particulate Generating Activities, Significant Spills and Leaks, Non-Storm Water Discharges and Erodible Surfaces (Section X.G);
- (e) The **Minimum Best Management Practices** (BMPs) as indicated in the SWPPP are insufficient and do not comply with the Best Available Technology (“BAT”) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (“BCT”) requirements of the General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice, considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability (Section X.H.1);
- (f) The SWPPP fails to identify all **Non-Storm Water Discharges (NSWDs)** sources and drainage areas, including an evaluation of all drains (inlets and outlets) that identifies connections to the storm water conveyance system, and a description of how all unauthorized NSWDs have been eliminated. (Section X.G.e) Specifically, the SWPPP simply includes a statement that “all unauthorized non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated” without including an evaluation of all outlets/inlets at the Facility and without describing how all NSWDs have been eliminated;
- (g) The SWPPP fails to include an appropriate **Monitoring Implementation Plan**, including an accurate and adequate identification of team members assigned to conduct monitoring requirements, a description of all discharge locations, (Section X.I);
- (h) The SWPPP fails to include an accurate discussion of the **Facility’s receiving waters and 303(d) impairment** (Section XI.B.6(e), Section X.G.2.ix). Specifically, Section 3.2 of the SWPPP indicates “although the facility does use a boron containing material, that through the use of BMPs the facility has eliminated all potential exposure to stormwater of the pollutant and has documented the procedures taken to prevent such exposure.”

Not only is this statement false on its face, Woodland Wood Preservers operated without a SWPPP until September 17, 2019. Previously, the Facility did not

implement **ANY** BMPs. Further, it is theoretically impossible for the Facility to have documented through the use of non-existent BMPs that it has eliminated all potential exposure to stormwater of Boron on the same date that it first implemented the BMPs;

In addition, Section 3.2 refers to Figure 2 to support its position that it has eliminated all potential exposure to stormwater of its lumber. However, Figure 2 contradicts this statement by clearly showing numerous piles of lumber stored outdoors without any cover. EDEN's investigation also confirms that since December 3, 2018, the Facility has continuously maintained outdoor storage of pressure treated and wood stained lumber outdoors, without adequate cover.

- (i) The SWPPP does not contain the proper **sampling parameters** that include all potential pollutants present at the facility due to its industrial operations and industrial materials present at the facility (Section XI.B.6). Specifically, the facility uses copious amounts of borate/boron in its wood treating operations. However, Section 6.2.4 of the SWPPP fails to include Boron as a mandatory sampling parameter.
- (j) The SWPPP fails to include an accurate appropriate discussion of **drainage areas and Outfalls** from which samples must be taken during Qualified Storm Events (Section XI). Specifically, the statement in Section 5.4 of the SWPPP indicating that Outfall SW-1 of the facility has no exposure to industrial materials or activities is **false**, as evidenced by the facility's Site Map, Google Maps and site visits by EDEN.
- (k) The SWPPP fails to include in the SWPPP detailed information about its **Pollution Prevention Team** (Section X.D). Specifically, Section 2.4 of the SWPPP lists only the Titles and responsibilities of the Facility's Pollution Prevention Team. There are no names associated with the titles and no way to determine whether the positions are covered. For example, Section 2.4 lists an "Environmental Supervisor" as part of the Pollution Prevention Team. However, Woodland Wood Preservers does not in fact have an Environmental Supervisor on staff.

Failure to develop or implement an adequate SWPPP is a violation of Sections II.B.4.f and X of the General Permit.

D. Failure to Develop, Implement and/or Revise a Monitoring and Reporting Program Pursuant to the General Permit

Section XI of the General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement a storm water monitoring and reporting program ("M&RP") prior to conducting industrial activities. Dischargers have an ongoing obligation to revise the M&RP as necessary to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

The objective of the M&RP is to detect and measure the concentrations of pollutants in a facility's discharge, and to ensure compliance with the General Permit's Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations. An adequate M&RP ensures that BMPs are effectively reducing and/or eliminating pollutants at the Facility, and it must be evaluated and revised whenever appropriate to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

1. Failure to Conduct Visual Observations

Section XI(A) of the General Permit requires all Dischargers to conduct visual observations at least once each month, and sampling observations at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location.

Observations must document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor and the source of any pollutants. Dischargers must document and maintain records of observations, observation dates, locations observed, and responses taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges.

Since at least December 3, 2018, Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to conduct monthly and sampling visual observations pursuant to Section XI(A) of the General Permit.

2. Failure to Collect and Analyze Storm Water Samples

In addition, EDEN alleges that Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to provide the Regional Water Board with annual documented results of Facility run-off sampling as required under Sections XI.B.2 and XI.B.11.a of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, in violation of the General Permit and the CWA.

Section XI.B.2 of the General Permit requires that all Dischargers collect and analyze storm water samples from two Qualifying Storm Events ("QSEs") within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

As of the date of this Notice, Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to upload into the SMARTS database system *any* facility storm water run-off sample analyses.

E. Failure to File Annual Reports

Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to comply with Section XVI.A of the General Permit, which provides as follows: "The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS an Annual Report no later than July 15th following each reporting year using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS."

To date, Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to file its Annual Report for the reporting year 2018-19.

F. Deficient BMP Implementation

Sections I.C, V.A and X.C.1.b of the General Permit require Dischargers to identify and implement minimum and advanced Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) that comply with the Best Available Technology (“BAT”) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (“BCT”) requirements of the General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice, considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

EDEN alleges that Woodland Wood Preservers has been conducting industrial activities at the site without adequate BMPs to prevent resulting non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges resulting from these activities are not from sources that are listed among the authorized non-storm water discharges in the General Permit, and thus are always prohibited.

Woodland Wood Preservers’ failure to develop and/or implement adequate BMPs and pollution controls to meet BAT and BCT at the Facility violates and will continue to violate the CWA and the Industrial General Permit each day the Facility discharges storm water without meeting BAT and BCT.

G. Discharges In Violation of the General Permit

Except as authorized by Special Conditions of the General Permit, Discharge Prohibition III(B) prohibits permittees from discharging materials other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges must be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

Information available to EDEN indicates that unauthorized non-storm water discharges occur at the Facility due to inadequate BMP development and/or implementation necessary to prevent these discharges.

EDEN alleges that the Discharger has discharged storm water containing excessive levels of pollutants from the Facility to its Receiving Waters during at least every significant local rain event over 0.1 inches since December 3, 2018.

EDEN hereby puts the Discharger on notice that each time the Facility discharges prohibited non-storm water in violation of Discharge Prohibition III.B of the General Permit is a separate and distinct violation of the General Permit and Section 301(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

H. Failure to Comply with the Mandates of the Regional Water Board

Pursuant to Section XIX of the General Permit, Regional Water Boards have general authority to enforce the provisions and requirements of the General Permit, including reviewing

SWPPPs, Monitoring Implementation Plans, ERA Reports, and Annual Reports and requiring Dischargers to revise and re-submit PRDs, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to comply with mandates of the Regional Water Board that it apply for General Permit coverage at least seven days prior to the date it began operating at the facility.

I. Failure to Train Employees and Designate a Pollution Prevention Team

Section X.D.1 of the General Permit requires each Facility to establish a Pollution Prevention Team, who is then responsible for assisting with the implementation of the requirements of the General Permit. The Facility is also required to identify alternate team members to implement the SWPPP and conduct required monitoring when the regularly assigned Pollution Prevention Team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town business, or other absences).

In addition, Section X.H.f of the General Permit requires that each Facility ensure that all of its Pollution Prevention Team members implementing the various compliance activities of the General Permit are properly trained in at least the following minimum requirements: BMP implementation, BMP effectiveness evaluations, visual observations, and monitoring activities. Further, if a Facility enters Level 1 status, appropriate team members must be trained by a QISP.

As of the date of this Notice, Woodland Wood Preservers has failed to properly establish and train a Pollution Prevention Team, in violation of Sections X.D.1 and X.H.f of the General Permit.

Woodland Wood Preservers may have had other violations that can only be fully identified and documented once discovery and investigation have been completed. Hence, to the extent possible, EDEN includes such violations in this Notice and reserves the right to amend this Notice, if necessary, to include such further violations in future legal proceedings.

IV. THE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIOLATIONS

The entities responsible for the alleged violations are Woodland Wood Preservers, Ltd., as well as employees of the Facility responsible for compliance with the CWA, and its parent corporation, CanWel Building Materials Group Ltd., and Amar S. Doman, individually.

V. THE DATE, DATES, OR REASONABLE RANGE OF DATES OF THE VIOLATIONS

The range of dates covered by this 60-day Notice is from at least December 3, 2018, to the date of this Notice. EDEN may from time to time update this Notice to include all violations which may occur after the range of dates covered by this Notice. Some of the violations are continuous in nature; therefore, each day constitutes a violation.

VI. CONTACT INFORMATION

The entity giving this 60-day Notice is Eden Environmental Citizen's Group ("EDEN").

Aiden Sanchez
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To ensure proper response to this Notice, all communications should be addressed to EDEN's General Counsel, Hans W. Herb, or to Xhavin Sinha.

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VII. RELIEF SOUGHT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

CWA §§ 505(a)(1) and 505(f) provide for citizen enforcement actions against any "person," including individuals, corporations, or partnerships, for violations of NPDES permit requirements and for un-permitted discharges of pollutants. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1365(a)(1) and (f), §1362(5).

Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d), and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation, 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, each separate violation of the Clean Water Act subjects the violator to a penalty for all violations occurring during the period commencing five (5) years prior to the date of the Notice Letter. **These provisions of law authorize civil penalties of \$37,500.00 per day per violation for all Clean Water Act violations after January 12, 2009, and \$51,570.00 per day per violation for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015.**

In addition to civil penalties, EDEN will seek injunctive relief preventing further violations of the Clean Water Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (d), declaratory relief, and such other relief as permitted by law.

Lastly, pursuant to Section 505(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d) and California Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, EDEN will seek to recover its pre and post-litigation costs, including all attorneys' and experts' fees and costs incurred (see *Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* (9th Cir. 2017) 853 F.3d 1076; *Vasquez v. State of California* (2008) 45 Cal.4th 243).

VIII. CONCLUSION

The CWA specifically provides a 60-day notice period to promote resolution of disputes. EDEN encourages Woodland Wood Preservers' counsel to contact **EDEN's counsel** within 20 days of receipt of this Notice to initiate a discussion regarding the violations detailed herein. Please do not contact EDEN directly.

During the 60-day notice period, EDEN is willing to discuss effective remedies for the violations; however, if Woodland Wood Preservers wishes to pursue such discussions in the absence of litigation, it is suggested those discussions be initiated soon so that they may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period. EDEN reserves the right to file a lawsuit if discussions are continuing when the notice period ends.

Very truly yours,



AIDEN SANCHEZ
Eden Environmental Citizen's Group

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Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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